WASHINGTON.

Grand Reception of the Indian Delegation at the White House.

General Banks' Report on Cuba to be Reported on Tuesday Mext.

Text of General Schenck's Funding Bill.

Passage by the House of the Bill Reducing Taxation.

Alleged Corruption by Cuban Agents-Denial of the Statements by Senor Lemus.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1870. Passage of the Bill Reducing Taxation.
The tariff amendment to the Tax bill, which was fought so persistently by the anti-tariff men on Saturday, was adopted to-day without much trouble, and the bill passed. Had an attempt been made to fillbuster to-day Schenck would have moved a suspen sion of the rules for the purpose of reaching a vote. The anti-tariff republicans would have been placed in the awkward predicament of voting against a bill for the reduction of taxation had they voted with the democrats against a suspension of the rules, and hence they cut loose from their allies of Saturday last and voted with the tariff men. This gave Schenck the necessary two-thirds. The democrat very little opposition and were disallow the bill to slide through at last, without more than a formal vote. Schenck owever, was anxious to pay off some old scores, and demanded the yeas and nays on its final pas sage, so as to get the opponents of the bill squarely on the record. Of course all the republicans voted for it, except Butler, who left the House as soon as the roll call began. The bill as finally passed reduces taxation, internal and external, about fifty-five million dollars per annum. Schenck says the reason he called the yeas and navs upon the final passage of the bill was to show the country who are and who are not in favor of reducing the General Garfield's Currency Rill.

General Garfield managed to get the consent of the House to-day to have to-morrow and Wednesday set apart for the discussion of his bill to provide ad onal banking facilities, A large number of members have signified their intention to speak upon this bill and the debate promises to be be lively. Schenck will move on Wednesday to strike out the third, fourth and fifth sections of Garfield's bill, which re late to funding the debt, providing for the issuing of a four and a half per cent bond. The vote on this will be a test as to whether the House proposes to adopt the Punding bill reported to-day by General Schenck from the Ways and Means or the one from the Banking and Currency Committee. The impression seems to prevail that Garfield's bill will be

The Cuban Question Before the House.

As I predicted in my despatch yesterday the Cuban question came up to-day in the House of Representatives. General Banks walked up to the scratch at last, but hardly asked for enough, considering the accommodating temper in which the House happened to be at the time. He contented himself with simply requesting the House to appoint to-morrow week as a day upon which the subject of Cuba would be considered and though Logan in stage whisper suggested, "Why not to-morrow though the House would certainly quite as readily have granted the one day as the other, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee heeded not the hint, and stuck to his own original proposition. The request was granted by an overwhelming majority only Farnsworth and a few others making an opposition, Farnsworth mut-tering about not believing in letting "Cuba interfere with the business of this country." After Banks succeeded in carrying his object, he took occasion to refer to the premature publication of his report in the NEW YORK HERALD, saying that it was done without complicity on the part of any member of his committee and that he regretted the fact, in the report was imperfect and because that prepared by the minority should have been published at the same time. As to the latter reason your correspondent has no objection to make, but as to the former that the report as published was imperfect General Banks might have been a little more prudent and at the same time rather more just. The only imperfection in the report as published consists in the omission of four printed pages, with which the document opens, and some slight modifications which are to be made, rendered necessary by events which have occurred since the original printing of the document over three months ago. Such is the imperfection of which the very veracious Banks made such unnecessary complaint. Your correspondent should state, in further corroboration of this statement that the very day the report appeared in the HERALD General Banks admitted that he intended to make only some trifling alterations. It was hardly fair or worth his while, therefore, to appear in the House to-day in his unaccustomed character of com-

mingo Trenty Negotiations.

culation to the effect that an investigation would be set on foot by the Senate concerning the manner in which the St. Domingo treaty was negotiated and other matters connected therewith. Senator Sumner stated to your correspondent some time ago that Senators had advised him to move, as the chair man of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for such an investigation, and that they had furnished him with facts which, could they be substantiated, would warrant an investigation. To all statements of this sort he steadily replied that if the proof was placed in his hands he would feel it to be his duty to ask the Senate to take action. He was not disposed, however, to do anything that would injure the reputation of certain persons connected with the treaty. The presence here of Joseph Warren Fabens in the character of the representative of the Dominican government has, it appears, added fresh suspicions to those already entertained by Senators relative to the treaty. Mr. Fabens, i seems, has powers as an envoy not usually conferred upon ministers and plenipotentiaries of the full powers to do just as he pleased. President Baez had not given him any instructions. He had with Baez's name signed to it. If the treaty in its present shape could not be Sumner would suggest. All he wanted was to have St. Domingo annexed, and he was not particular afternoon, while the Senate was in executive General Schurz, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, offered a reso lution instructing that committee to investigate the manner in which the treaty was negotiated; the relations of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Cazenau thereto the amount which the island will ultimately cost the United States provided it is annexed; the quantity of land and other property in St. Domingo now claimed by certain parties; the amount of the public debt of the Dominican government, &c., with powers to examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers. Senators Thayer and Morion objected to the resolution and under the rules it went over until the next executive session, when it is the intention of Senator Schurz to There are various theories among Sena tors about the object of the resolution. Some think it is introduced just at this time for the purpose of having an unfavorable effect upon the treaty by throwing suspicion upon it: others are of opinion shat the object is to postpone action on the treaty

until after the 1st of July, the time at which the ratifications are to be exchanged. Senator Schurz declares that he has no other object in offering the resolution except to get at the truth or falsity of the various statements made concerning the negotia-tion of the treaty. The friends of the treaty will fight the resolution, and as it only requires a majority vote to defeat it, it is believed that it will not be adopted. An investigation of this kind will have one good effect at least. It will either establish the truth of all the stories adoat or result in clearing away spots on the reputation of several gentlemen whose names have been mixed up un pleasantly with the negotiations.

Reception of the Indian Delegations at the

White House—Indian Stoicism Severely
Tested—An Unexpected Treat.
The gentle savages under Spotted Tail, and the ungentle ones under the sombre Red Cloud, were honored with an interesting social reception at the White House this evening. Accompanied by Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker, they were conveyed to the Executive Mansion, in carriages, about naif-past seven o'clock, where they were remanly ushers and bowed into the grand East Room. It was quite dusky at the time and the splendid chandeliers were not lit up with their hundreds of jets of flaming light. Spotted Tall and his suite were placed at the north side of the room, and close by them were ranged Red Cloud and his twenty followers. It seems that though Red Cloud is the biggest Indian of the two chieftains, yet Spotted Tail receives more honors. He is awarded precedence in all the interviews and receptions, because he has manifested a more friendly disposition towards the pale faces. This is said to be the etiquette among savages, and by advice of General Parker it has been strictly observed here. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud seem to consider the thing as all right, or at least no murmurs have been heard from the Ogalialia chieftain and no threats made to scalp Parker or Grant, or any other man, in consequence of the violation o the respect due from one great potentate to another. The only complaint Red Cloud has made so far is that he had to go see all the big white warriors and the Great Father instead of them coming to visit him. After the savages were arranged in due order for a short time some of the servants of the Execu tive Mansion entered and commenced lighting up the chandeliers. The proceedings were too much for Indian stoicism. Spite of their efforts to make believe they didn't care a snap for the gas and the pretty chandeliers one could see Red Cloud eyeing the operation with a mystified look and Spotted Tail gazing with an interest which could not be mistaken. The inferior warriors almost spoke with wonder, and that's saying a good deal. When the illumination was complete the Indians caught each other betraying unusual interest, and promptly

Then the distinguished pale faces came upon the scene, headed by President Grant and his esteemed lady, who were followed by Secretary and Mrs. Fish Secretary and Mrs. Belknap, Secretary and Mrs. Cox, Postmaster and Mrs. Crewell, Secretary and Mrs. Boutwell, and Mrs. Attorney General Hoar, that amiable old lady who has charge of our national litigation. Then came a distin guished foreign procession, composed of the diplomats, including Berthemy, Thornton, Catacazy, Gerolt, Lederer, Baltazzi and a host of otners whos names I forget. They had their ladies along, all dressed in the most stylish manner, evidently with the object of captivating the savage hearts. Dele gations from the Indian Committees of the Senate and House were also among the pale faces. There were the accomplished and handsome Thayer, of Nebraska; the charming Buckingham, of Connecticut, and the statesmanlike and lively Corbett, of Oregon. There were also Representatives Van Horn, of Missouri, and Taffe, of Nebraska. Senator Morrill, of Maine, was also on hand, and Dawes, of Massachusetts. The savages viewed the distinguished ar rivals with the stoical air which only savages affect. They beheld their great father and great mother unmoved. They looked upon the representatives of empires and kingdoms and principalities without so magnificent scalps and splendid costumes apparently not a whit wonder struck. But in their hearts they were, no doubt, thinking of their tomahawks and scalping knives and what a fine chance it was to snow their prowess if they dare. What a sensation it would have made had they then and there uttered a sudden war whoop and proceeded to execution dire! The very thought makes one's blood shiver.

retired within themselves.

After the savages were given ample time to study the whole group of pale faces the interpreter came forth, and after saying something in the Indian dialect Spotted Tail advanced respectfully towards his Great Father, Grant, and was introduced both to the President and the lady of the White went through the same ceremony a little more obsequiously. Then came the turn of Red Cloud and his followers. The same scene was enacted, and next the Indians shook hands with the Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, the diplomats, male and female, and all the others present. A little attempt at conversation followed. Thornton essayed English with Red Cloud, but made a dead failure; the Ogalialia warrior only looked a the representative of British Majesty. Catacaz made a venture with Spotted Tail in both French and Russian, with no better suc cess. The ladies tried to soften the savage bosoms by chattering pretty words in a score of languages, but it was all no go. This thing of talking without mutual understanding was found to work no better with savages than with the children of civilization.

The Great Father saw what was the matter and

contrived to change the scene before things should become dangerous. Leading Mrs. Grant to the from he caused a procession to be formed in the following rder:-First, President and Mrs. Grant; second Spotted Tail; third, Red Cloud; fourth, Spotted Tail's followers; fifth, Red Cloud's followers; sixth, abinet Ministers; seventh diplomats; eighth, Indan committees; ninth, everybody else. Thus arranged it moved from the East Room through the ntervening apartments to the State dining room. where a spectacle that ought to soothe the savage breast was beheld. The chandeliers all' lit up; the table was covered With fragrant flowers, and strawberries smothered in ice cream abounded. This was a feasi for the savages, who were awarded all the front positions and given a chance to display their prowes unchecked. The Cabinet officers and diplomatists, even the ladies, had to yield to the savages. I suppose Indians are well accustomed to strawberries but evidently ice cream was a thing that they had never even dreamed of before in all their sleep ing and waking visions of future celestia hunting grounds. They approached it carefully as a cat would crawl over a snow bank. The handled it delicately, smelt it, tasted it, and then they liked it hugely. Ice cream they thought, evidentiy, would be a first rate diet in heaven hereafter. The cold, sweet substance melt their tongues, for they commenced to speak, and spoke, some of them ever twenty words, which, if translated, would no doubt mean that the Great Father was a good cook and his ice cream some pumpkins. The diplomats, par ticularly the ladies, enjoyed the occasion immensely so did the Cabinet Ministers and their wives. At th conclusion of the feast the Indians shook hands with the whole company again and departed in good

The Indian Appropriation Bill-Indian Treaties

to be Faithfully Carried Out.
The discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill has been materially lengthened in consequence of the determination of both the Appropriation and Indian Committees to conform the moneys set apart for the purposes of the bill to the treaties with Indian tribes. The bill, when it goes from the Senate, will recognize all the treaties consummated between the United States and the Indian nations. The practice for several years past has been to appropriate money in the aggregate without reference to the treaty obligations of the government. The House this year has followed the same rule. The chairmen of both the Senate committees, Morrill, of Maine, and Harlan, say they will stand by the Senate amendment of the bill. Since 1867 all treaties have been disregarded in appropriations, which have since been experienced on the border. It is naturally to be supposed that, no specific ac-

count being devoted to any special tribe, that there would be confusion and very unequal distribution, not including chances it affords for every species of irregularity. The Senate propose to assist in quelling Indian disturbances by providing for the faithful

carrying out of treaty stipulations.

Tae Municipal Election—Mayer Bowen Defeated-Serious Riot.

At the Third ward polls this atternoon, during a lifficulty between the waites and blacks, one of the latter was shot in the wrist. A riot occurred in the Seventh ward, which became so serious that the officers were obliged to resort to force. A colored man was shot by one of the officers, the ball entering the left side. By riding into the vast crowd of several thousand persons and briskly using their batons the mounted police succeeded in dispersing the rioters, some of whom were arrested. these exceptions there was general good order throughout the city. Never before has there been so much interest in a municipal election in this city. The main contest was between Bowen, the present Mayor of Washington, and Emery, also a republican, who was for the greater part supported by those outside of that organization. The Emory men claim the election of their candidate by over three thousand majority, together with their candidates for City Council. Cannon are being fired to-night, and bonfires lighted by the victors.

Marriage of a Member of the Austrian Lega-

tion. This morning the marriage of the Count Maxi-nilian Esterhazy, of the Austrian Legation at Washington, to Mrs. Sally Carroll Griffin, widow of Gen eral Griffin, was celebrated by Rev. H. B. Coskery, Vicar General and Administrator of the Archbishopric of Baltimore, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. William T. Carroll, in this city, in the ence of the President of the United States and Mrs. Grant, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish. the Austrian Minister, the French Minister, the Spanish Minister, Governor Swann, Counts Turenne and Colobiano, and of Mr. Freeman, of the British

Appropriation for Sundry Civil Expenses. The following are the items in the bill reported today, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses:-Protection of passengers, &c., on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, \$141,190 sury notes, \$200,000; rent of Surveyor General's office, \$32,400; expenses of collecting revenue from public lands, \$338,200; Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, \$211,050; charitable instiutions of the District of Columbia, \$329,842; Botanic Garden, Washington, \$14,675; Smithsonian Institution, \$20,000; public buildings under the Freasury Department, \$2,041,158; lighthouses, beacons and stations, \$1,117,913; repairs for the same, \$185,600; armories and arsenals, \$408,912; public works around Washington, \$138,847; Washington Aqueduct, \$143,950; navy yards, \$514,000; Capitol extension, \$139,000; Patent Office, \$7,500, Agricultural Department Building, \$41,700; lighthouse establishment, \$1,431,207; survey of the coast, \$643,000; survey of public lands, \$402,000; miscellaneous, \$744,463; defraying expenses of United States Courts, \$1,200,000. Total, \$11,778,127.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate in executive session this afternoon con-firmed the nomination of Drake De Kay, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Magdalen, Mexico, and John Lingafeit, to be Postmaster at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Personal.

Secretary Belknap and family left here on the night train for West Point on a ten days visit. It is the intention of the Secretary while at West Point to personally examine into all the details connected with the organization, discipline and course of instruction of the institution. This object of the visit is superior to that of recreation.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1870. TAX ON SALES. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a memo rial of the New York importers and dry goods mer-

chants for the abolition of the tax on sales. BILLS REPORTED. Mr, WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of

canals for irrigating purposes in California.

Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., reported, with amendments, a bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., from the Military

committee, reported favorably a joint resolution donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of N. Y.—Granting lands to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To confirm certain entries to public lands in Louistana.

By STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—To prohibit contracts for servile labor. Mr. Stewart explained that the bill was intended to apply to Chinese immigration. He said in making coone labor contracts the Chinese contractors took advantage of the peculiar religious views of the Chinese to provide for their return to their native land, dead or alive. These contracts were for four years, and the Chinese dared not break the contract for fear, in case of his death, his body might not be returned to his own country. The bill would break up this coolle system by prohibing contracts for a longer period than six months, while it also provided for a return of the Chinese to their own country. This period would be long enough to enable immigrants to pay the expenses of while it also provided for a return of the Chinese to heer own country. This period would be long enough to enable immigrants to pay the expenses of their passage, and not long enough to make their importation as a system a means of profit. Immediate action on the subject was necessary in view of the reports that agents were now endeavoring to introduce this class of laborers into Massachusetts and other States.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AMENDING THE BULES. AMENDING THE BULES.

A proposed amendment to the rules was discussed. It provides for the termination of debate on an amendment to an appropriation bill by a two-thirds vote; also that no amendment to an appropriation bill, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations in a bill, be received or adopted without a two-thirds vote, Mr. TRUBULL, (rep.) of ID., opposed the proposition as an attempt to introduce the rule of previous question, which had never yet been resorted to in the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the proposition as an attempt to introduce the rule of previous question, which had never yet been resorted to in the senate.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., while favoring the fullest discussion, was in favor of the amendment, as doing away with tiresome and unnecessary debates. The subject was discussed without action.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CENSUS MARSHALS.

Mr. WILLIAMS' Joint resolution for increasing the pay of assistant census marshals was taken up, amended and passed.

As amended it provides that the increase shall not exceed fifty per cent of the present compensation, nor shall the entire compensation be more than eight dollars per day, exclusive of mileage, for the time actually employed, additional allowance to be made when, by reason of sparseness of population, the compensation allowed by law is not sufficient.

SMUGGLING ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., called up the bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond to Mexico, overland, or by inland waters, and for other purposes. He said the Secretary of the Treasury was anxious for the passage of the bill, as it would do away with an immense amount of smuggling on the Mexican border.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., remarked that the saving to be effected by it would amount to six million dollars per annum.

The bill then passed without debate.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs were adopted, appropriating a hundred thousand dollars for industrial schools among the various Indian tribes, and fifty thousand dollars for the Indian service in Alaska.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., from the same committee, reported an amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to execute to the Choctaw Indians bonds of the United States of the aggregate amount of \$250,000, of the date of July 1, 1886, bearing interest at five per cent per annum from said date, being in execution of treaties between the United States

united States and the Choctaw nation and of a law of Congress.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved a further amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the Choctaws the bonds appropriated to them by an act of Congress of March 2, 1861, passed in pursuance of treaty obligations.

A general discussion ensued as to the liability of the government for the payment of the interest on the bonds during the time for which the Choctaws were engaged on the side of the rebels during the rebellion. It was stated that the treaty of 1868 was based upon the hypothesis that the former appropriation was a forfeiture by reason of the fact of the rebellion, and was designed to fix anew the time from which the bonds should date.

Mr. Sherman said the Choctaws, as a tribe, joined the Confederate States and drove out the loyal portion of the tribe, and that this \$250,000 had been paid to that loyal portion and charged against the

paid to that loyal portion and charged against the whole tribe on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. Davis argued that the payment to a few strag-glers who refused to go with the mass of their na-

on did not constitute a discharge of the obligation to the tribe itself.

Mr. Buckingham's amendment was finally rejected—yeas 17, nays 32.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was also voted down—yeas 24, nays 25.

At half-past four P. M., after a brief executive session, the Senate took a recess until evening.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven o'clock the Senate met, and the calendar being taken up, the following bills were passed:—
To carry into effect the decrees of the United States District Court of Louisiana in the cases of the British vessets Valant and Science, the brig Dashing Wave and cargo, and the schooner Flying Scud and cargo; and of the District Court of Southern New York in the case of the English schooner Sibyl and cargo; and of the District Court of Southern New York in the case of the English schooner Sibyl and cargo.

RESOLUTION POSTPONED.

The House joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway Company, from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean, was indefinitely postponed.

SETTLEMENT OF QUARTERMASTERS' CLAIMS.
The bill for the settlement of claims for quartermasters' and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States, within the States in rebellion, during the late war, came up in order.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that it be passed over, which was lost—yeas 14, nays 32.
The question recurred on the pending motion to recommit the oil, with instructions to the Committee on Claims to provide for the adjudication of claims in the Court of Claims.

Mr. Howard, in opposition to the bill, denied there was any obligation in law or morals requiring the government to indemnify its citizens who happen to be in the enemy's country. There might be exceptional cases, and he would act upon all such individually: but as a class such persons could have no indemnity in law, as they constituted a part of the hostile people and were subject to all the rules of war. To hold the contrary would be to make the government pay the expenses of both sides of the war.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., insisted upon hav-

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., insisted upon having a test of the sense of the Senate upon the direct question of the bill to determine whether the losses of loyal men of the South were ever to be recog-

of loyal men of the South were ever to be recognized.

The motion to recommit was defeated by yeas 12, navs 27.

The question then will on the pending amendment of Mr. Williams declaring the act to provide only for the examination and not to create any obligation upon the government for the payment of the caims. Several Senators objected that the provision was superfluous. Mr. Wanner adding that it was an insult to all claimants.

Mr. Williams advocated his amendment as a specific limitation of the burpose of the bill. Without it this legislation would be the first step by Congress towards paying for all losses of the rebel States during the war. It was the first step that was fatal in that direction, and if the doors of the Treasury were now opened to them the people of the South would bankrupt the government, because experience had demonstrated that it was not difficult for any claimant to establish the kind of legality required by the bill.

Mr. Fowner, (rep.) of Tenn., believed the object.

bill.

Mr. Fowler, (rep.) of Tenn., believed the object of legislation should be, as far as possible, to mitigate the aspertites of war. He would regard the results of the government to pay the claims of loyal men for losses of war, by neglect of the government, as the act of a highwayman. When those men pledged their faith to the United States it was with the distinct understanding that the government. pregged their main to the United States it was with the distinct understanding that the government would protect them. The government failed to pro-tect them and permitted their homes to be desolated and they to be driven out of the country and out-raged in every way. When the government came at last and beheld their ruin it took their property for raged in every way.

raged in every way. When the government came at last and beheld their ruin it took their property for its own use; and would it now deny compensation? There was no law, human or divine, to warrant the government in thus pillaging its own friends.

Mr. Rice, (rep.) of Ark., noped the vote on the amendment would be a test upon the general question of the liability of government upon the class of ciains referred to.

Mr. Eddings (rep.) of Vt., urged that in allowing evidence of loyalty to be shown, either by conduct or speech, the bills would permit the payment for stores taken from General Lee or any other man engaged in rebellion against the government. Any man who fought the government all day might be paid by showing that he talked loyally all night.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Md., considered the fatal feature of the bill to be a requirement upon the Quartermaster and Commissary General to pass upon a claim upon the ext parte statement of the claimant, without any opportunity to the government to be heard in the case.

Mr. Nye argued that the principle of the bill was

leard in the case.

Mr. Nye argued that the principle of the bill was insound, and would entail upon the government

unsound, and would entail upon the government enormous liabilities.

Mr. Howk, (rep.) of Wis., replied that the government could not evade the payment of a great debt apon the ground that the debt was too great. If needs be it should perish in the efforts to liquidate its obligations. He advocated the bill at length upon the considerations of justice and policy, claiming that it merely provided a method for the settlement of the claim. He deprecated all discriminations as to loyalty between citizens of different States.

Without a vote the Senate, at half-past ten o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1870. SILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt.-To facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands. By Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y .- To aid in the

construction of a military and post road from West Point to Cornwall, N. Y. By Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Pa. -To encourage the

building of ships for foreign trade, by allowing drawbacks on imported materials and equivalent allowances where American materials are used. By Mr. Jones, (rep.) of N. C .- Incorporating a

branch of the contemplated Southern Trans-conta-

By Mr. Jones, (rep.) of N. C.—Incorporating a branch of the contemplated Southern Trans-continental Railroad Company by the name and style of the North Carolina Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. Harris, (rep.) of La.—For the appointment of a committee to consider the system of leveeing the Mississippi lands.

By Mr. Newsham, (rep.) of La.—To provide for the payment of loyal claims for property taken or destroyed by the United States.

Also to provide for the repairs of the levees on the Red River between its mouth and Shreveport.

By Mr. Prosser, (rep.) of Tenn.—To authorize the President to submit propositions to the Spanish government for a settlement of the difficulties in Cuba by arbitration or otherwise.

Also to provide for the care and instruction of idle and vagrant children in the District of Columbia.

Also to create a board to prepare plans for the improvement of the public grounds, the closing of the canal and the improvement of the river front in Washington for commercial purposes.

By Mr. Arnell, (rep.) of Tenn.—To establish the freedmen's homestead commission.

Also to authorize the payment of bounty to colored men enrolled as slaves.

By Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich.—For building a custom house, &c., at Port Huron, Michigan.

By Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal.—To repeal the act of March 2, 1867, fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress.

Also granting the right of way in California for a canal for irrigating and other purposes.

By Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal.—Granting pre-emption rights to settlers on certain lands in California.

By Mr. Wilson, (dem.) of Mich.—Granting pre-emption rights to settlers on certain lands in California.

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By Mr. McCormick, (rep.) of Neb.—Granting public lands to the Great Nehama Valley Rairoad.

By Mr. McCormick, (rep.) of Pa.—To encourage the establishment

By Mr. McCormick, (rep.) of Arizona—For the survey of the northeastern boundary line of Arizona Territory.

By Mr. Negley, (rep.) of Pa.—To encourage the establishment of stramship lines to the ports of Europe, India and China.

By Mr. Clarke, (rep.) of Texas—To create a port of delivery at Houston, Texas.

By Mr. Sargent—To amend the act of June 20, 1808, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and topacto, so as to allow the same drawback as is allowed on iron and alcohol.

The Tariff on Coal.

Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report at the earliest practicable moment a bill aboushing the tariff on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Kelly, (rep.) of Pa., suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

of the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested extending it Mr. Cox, (den.) of N. 1., suggested extending it to sait also.
Mr. McCarray, (rep.) of N. Y., made a point of order that it was a tax bill, and should be first considered in committee.
The SPEAERR OVERTILE the point of order.
The previous question was seconded—90 to 62.
Mr. Carr, (rep.) of Pa., demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question on the resolution.

nays on ordering the main question on the resolution.

The main question was ordered—yeas 10e, nays.7e.
Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to lay the
resolution on the table.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reconsider
the vote by which the main question was ordered, so
that he might offer an amendment to include sail.

Mr. Cox would like to have included also tea, coffee and sugar. He desired to have a square vote on
taking all taxation off these necessaries of life.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y.—Give us a square,
honest vote on all these articles.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the
table—yeas 79, nays 112.

The House refused to my the resolution of all table—yeas 79, nays 112. Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., withdrew the motion to re-consider, lest it might endanger the resolution. The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 113, nays

79.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. KELLEY, rising to a personal explanation, complained of personal allusions to himself in a speech not made in the House, but published in the Globe, purporting to be a speech of Mr. Getz, but which he said contained inherent evidence that some malicious wag had imposed it as a speech on the proprietors of the Globe.

Mr. GETZ, (dem.) of Pa., assured his colleague that he would have snoken the speech if he had had an

he would have spoken the speech if he had had an opportunity, and that he meant no personality. He thought his colleague was over sensitive in finding anything personal in it.

SUSPENDING THE RULES.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the

t five o'clock.

After some discussion the rules were not susended—yeas 123, nays 68—less than two-thirds in
he afternative.

Mr. SCHENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, then moved to sus-pend the rules, so as to rescind the rule fixing the hour of meeting at eleven o'clock and the hour of adjournment at five o'clock. Rejected—115 to 60—less than two-thirds in the afternative

affirmative.

Mr. Dawss made another modification of the motion to rescind that part of the rule which requires
an adjournment at tive o'clock and leave it to a majority each day to fix the hour of meeting.

Mr. Eldinder, (dem.) of Wis., suggested that the
gentlemen on the republican side should attend to
public business instead of wasting time in tinkering
with the rules.

Mr. Dawes replied that that was the very thing he was doing—attending to the public business.

This time the motion prevailed, yeas 136, nays 58, and the nours of meeting and adjournment are left unfixed.

unfixed.

GENERAL BANKS' REPORT ON CUBA.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and to assign Tuesday of next week and from day to day for the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Foreign affairs in reference to Cuba, he stating that he would not allow the subject to consume more than one or two days at the farthest.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. BANKS then modified his motion by confining it to one day—Tuesday, of next week.

Mr. FARNSWORFH, (rep.) of fill., said that his objection was that the subject of Cuba should not displace other public business. He considered that an outrage and a humburg.

other public business. He considered that an outrage and a humbug.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 134 to 20.

Mr. Baxks called attention to the fact of the recent publication of what purported to be the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the subject of Cuba. It was published, be said, without the fauthority or knowledge of the committee, and he regretted exceedingly its publication. It was an imperfect report of a statement read to the committee on the 7th of March last, and had been kept confidential. He added that he had asked and obtained the consent of the House in March last to report the joint resolution, but that action upon it had been prevented by the Appropriation, Tariff and Internal Revenue bills. He asked that the majority and minority reports might be published in the Globe before the day assigned. It was so ordered.

Billis REFORTED.

Mr. Dawes, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, which were made special orders—the first for next Thursday and the last for Wednesday of next week. He stated that these were the last of the appropriation bills.

tion bills.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. SCHENCK, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt and for other purposes. Recommitted and ordered to be cripted: The bill is as follows:-

SECTION I. That the Secretary of the Treasury is here-by authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceed-ing in the aggregate one thousand millions of dol-lars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denomina-tions of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the plea-sure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interess payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of four per centum per annum, which said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exampt from the pay-ment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The House then, at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation, the question being on Mr. Schenck's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was o'dered on his amendment to the first section of the Tariif bill.

The filthustering movement was inaugurated by Mr. ELDRIDGS, in a motion that the House meet tomorrow at tweive o'clock.

After this one dilatory motion the motion to reconsider was faild on the table and the amendment was agreed to by 139 to 43.

Mr. Schenck then offered as an amendment the second section of his tariif bill, being the tree list section, and moved the previous question on the section. REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

second section of his tariff bill, being the free list section, and moved the previous question on the section.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., expressed the hope that the previous question would not be seconded, in order that he might move to add to the free hist tea, coffee, salt and coal.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the committee would report a bill in relation to free coal and that that bill would be open to amendment.

The previous question was seconded—102 to 40—and the amendment was agreed to.

The items of clay and fuller's earth and sponges were struck out of the list, and the liem cyanite was inserted.

were struck out of the list, and the liem cyanite was inserted.

Mr. SCHENCE then offered as an amendment the third section, relieving from tonnage duties vessers in the coastwise trade and fisheries. It was agreed to without division.

Mr. SCHENCE then offered the fourth and last section, modified so as to make it apply only to imported goods in bonded warehouses. It was agreed to without division.

Mr. SCHENCE then moved the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., called for tellers, saying that he wanted to see the gentlemen who resisted free coal, free sait, free hiese and timber, and that he was sorry there was no way of having a record of those who, by sustaining the previous question, kept these articles out of the free list.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill was passed by a voic of yeas 150 and mays 35—all the negative voices being given by the democrats. The following is the bill:—

Section 1. And be it further enacted. That on and after

was passed by a vote of yeas 150 and nays 35—all the negative votes being given by the democrats. The Iolowing is the bill:

Szortow I. And be it further enacted, That on and after the 31st day of December, 1870, in her of the duties now imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties; that is to say.—On teas of all kinds, fifteen cents per pound. On coffee of all kinds, three cents per pound. On coffee of all kinds, three cents per pound, on cooled leaves or shell, one cent per pound. On cooled leaves or shell, one cent per pound, on cooled leaves or shell, one cent per pound. On cooled leaves or shell, one cent per pound, on cooled leaves or shell, one cent per pound, on cooled leaves or shell, one cent per pound, on choolate, seven cents per pound.

On all raw or muscovado sugar, and on all other sugars not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound. On remed sugar, stove dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated, four cents per pound; provided that all sugar other than refined stove dried, which has been advanced in quality above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, by being boiled in a vacuum pan, or crystalized in a vacuum pan, or clayed, or liquored in moulds, or purged in centifugal machines or by vacuum process, or filtered through bone-black or its equivalent, shall be regarded as ciarified sugar; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that samples be taken by inspectors, so as to get a true average quasity, and that the said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference, and that the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom House weigher by seconing the signes indebily on each package.

On molasses from sugar cane five cents per gallon, On tank bottoms, syrup, sugar cane juice, melado,

Citrate of lime, columbo root, cantharides, castor or castoreum, catechu or cuich, catqui or whipgut, unmanufactured; coal, anthracite; coalus indicus, conlam, cicula or hemlock, seed and leaf; cudbear, collections of antiquity, specially imported and not for sale; chalk and cliff store, unmanufactured; cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured; carmelian, unmanufactured; cuttle is show, cylonite.

Diamond dust or bort and rough diamonds, dragon's blood.

carmelian, unmanufactured; cuttle ush bone, cylonite. Diamond dust or bort and rough diamonds, dragon's blood.

Eggs, emery ore or rock, not pulverized, not ground; esparto, or Spanish grass, or pulp of.

Fibrin, in all forms; ish, ireah, for immediate consumption; fish for bait, fint and ground flint stones, foliac digitalis, fashion plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored plain; fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.

Glass, broken in pieces, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured; guano and other animal manures; guns, Arabic, Jaddo, Sengai, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australian, gum benzoin, gum copal, sandarac, damar, gamboge, cowire, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, oie-banum, guiac, myrrh, beiellium, galbanum and all gums not otherwise provided for; gutta percha, crude; goat skins, raw. Horse and cow hair, not cleaned and dressed; hoofs, horns and horn thus; hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock; nemiock bark; hyosogamus, or henbane leal.

Iodine, crude; psea; india raiber, crude, and milk of; ivory and vegetable viry, unmanufactured.

Jalap; jet, unmanutactured; juniper and laurel berries.

Lac, crude, seed, button, slick, shell or dye; lava, ommanufactured; jeeches; lifeboats and life saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life; licorice root; itimas and all ihenens, prepared or not prepared; logs and unmandactured; unmak and der; manna, moss, fecland and other mosses, crude; nausk and civet, crude, in early logs and unmander; manna, and seed and ground minigest or otherwise prepared; orchis, or achie, in the weed or liquid.

Natical crude, sea and lemon peel, not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared; orchis, or achie, in the weed or liquid.

Palm and palm nut kernels, palm and coccannt oil, value.

Oak bark, orange and tenom peer, not preserved, canded or otherwise prepared; orchis, or acksis, in the weed or itsuid.

Paim nuts and paim nut kernels, paim and coccannt oil, paintings, statuary, tountains and other works of art, the productions of American artists residing above; provided that the fact of such production be verted by the certificate of any consol or minister of the artist.

Paintings, statuary, formatical and other works of art, me-ported expressly for members and other works of art, me-ported expressly for members of corporation; philosophical and scienting, or any municipal corporation; philosophical and scientings, drawings, etchings, specially imported, in statuary, paintings, drawings, etchings, specially imported, in a city of pain, paintings, drawings, etchings, specially imported, in a city of the fine arts, and not intended for sale; phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes; phants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed case and seeds, imported by the Bepartment of Agriculture, or especially imported for cality interment of paths, seeds, imported by the Bepartment of Agriculture, or especially imported for cality and and not for sale; platinum varies or retorts for chemical uses, or parts thereof; potassa, municiped.

especially imported for cultivation and not for sale; pistinum vases or retorts for chemical uses, or parts thereof; potassa, muriate of.

Quassia wood.

Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, and paper waste, or waste or dippings of any kind Bi only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste bagging; rhuoard, resins, crude, not otherwise provided for; ross leaves.

Saffron and safflower; aarsaparilla, crude; seaweed, not otherwise provided for; seammony, sandal wood; seeds, cardamon, caraway, cortander, fendigreek, fennel, cummin and other seeds, not otherwise provided for; seamned, in leaves; shells of every description, not manufactured; shrings, or other shellfah; skeletons and other preparations of anatomy; silkworm eggs; specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science and not for sale; squills or sella; sulphur or brimstone, crude; sweepings of silver or gold.

Taptoca, cassava, or cassada; tea plants; turtles.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wood ashes, and lye of, and beet-root ashes; wood, viz., poniar, or other woods for the manufacture of paper; worm seed, Lyant.

Xylorite.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That section fitteen of the act approved July 14, 1802, and section four of the act in amendment thereof, approved March 3, 1805, be and the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, each the same are hereby so or trading from the bank, whale or other the United States, or employed the bank, whale or other fisheries, shall hereafter and the public

pealed.
SEc. 4. And be it further enacted, That all imported goods,

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.